



# Borough of Bury St. Edmund's.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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### Chairman :

MR. ALDERMAN J. H. STAFF.

### Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MAJOR V. H. W. DAVOREN.

### Members :

MR. ALDERMAN T. H. NICE.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. BRIGHT.

COUNCILLOR DR. CAIE.

MR. COUNCILLOR E. A. GODDARD.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. D. HUNTER.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. P. PARKINGTON.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. R. WARREN.

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### Matron Isolation Hospital :

MISS F. RICHARDS.

### Inspector of Nuisances :

A. ISHERWOOD, C.R., San. I., Member S.I. Association.

## DEMOGRAPHICAL STATISTICS.

<i>Enumerated Population (Census 1911)</i>	..	..	..	16,785
Estimated Population, 1915 .. ..	..	..	..	15,506
Density of Population ..	..	..	..	5.2
Area in Statutory Acres ..	..	..	..	2,934
Rateable Valuation .. ..	..	..	£68,766 2s. 6d.	

A rate of 1d. in the £ yields £24<sup>0</sup>.

<i>Total Births in 1915</i> .. ..	..	..	..	371
Nett ditto .. ..	..	..	..	330
Rate per thousand ..	..	..	..	21.28
Rate for 1914 .. ..	..	..	..	19.27
<i>Total Deaths in 1915</i> .. ..	..	..	..	338
Nett ditto .. ..	..	..	..	291
Rate per thousand ..	..	..	..	19.0
Rate for 1914 .. ..	..	..	..	16.27

# Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

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1915.

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF  
THE BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Sanitary condition of the Borough of Bury St. Edmund's for the year 1915, in the place of Dr. Stork, who, as you are aware, is serving at the present time in the Army.

I have followed as far as possible the very admirable method of Dr. Stork in putting before you the various items which constitute this Report. The only addition I have to make are some remarks on the incidence of the Military in and around the Borough.

The headings are as follows :—

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE  
DISTRICT.

B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

C.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

D.—INCIDENCE OF THE WAR.

E.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER  
TUBERCULOSIS.

G.—INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

H.—MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN  
CHILDBIRTH AND IN INFANCY.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Since undertaking the responsible duties of Medical Officer of Health I have to acknowledge with gratitude the very great help I have received from the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the Borough Treasurer and the Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

F. EVERARD ROW,

Medical Officer of Health.

## A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Bury St. Edmund's is the principal town in West Suffolk and occupies the west bank of the River Lark, just below its junction with the Linnet. The subsoil is of chalk of great depth, with shallow beds of gravel and brickearth lying near the surface. The surface fall is eastwards towards the river, the town occupying a valley, whose direction is mainly North and South. The surrounding country is agricultural, and, being sparsely wooded, is open and much exposed to the prevailing winds. These are for the most part Westerly, North-Westerly and South-Westerly, and do not here partake of the characters generally associated in the popular mind with winds coming from these directions. They are in fact generally cold and dry, having been denuded of their humidity in their long passage across country. The character of the east wind is too well known to need more than a passing reference, especially as its influence is seldom felt beyond a few weeks in the early spring. The rainfall averages about 25 inches a year. The temperature, while showing extreme variations on some occasions, may be said as a rule to be as equable as that in other parts of the Eastern Counties.

*Physical  
Features  
and General  
Character.*

The population at the Census of 1911 was 16,785, and the estimated population for 1915 is 15,506. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are intimately associated with the needs of a large agricultural district, and depend upon a market for corn and farm stock. There are two foundries, with a wide reputation for the manufacture of farm implements, and brewing and malting machinery, two factories for the manufacture of clothing, and two breweries, besides an appreciable trading community, which supplies the needs of the surrounding district, which

*Population.*



is largely residential as well as agricultural. It will be understood that employment throughout a district of this character is generally healthy, industrial disease being practically unknown. The number of persons who have received outdoor relief from the Guardians during 1915 is 120 men, 222 women, and 244 children, total 586, the cost being £2,047 os. od. The number of persons admitted into the Workhouse from the Borough was 125 men, 55 women, 56 children, a total of 236. The number of vagrants relieved at the Union was 1,502. The corresponding figures for 1914 were 2,327. The Union Infirmary contains 103 beds, of which four are lying-in beds. The West Suffolk General Hospital, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions, has during the past year had 865 in-patients, 65 casualties, and 1,839 out-patients, and in addition 317 wounded soldiers. These figures, of course, include the patients from the surrounding district. The conditions of life among the industrial population compare favourably with those of similar classes of the population in other centres of the same character. Overcrowding is rare, employment fairly regular, if not always over well paid, and housing materially improved under the opportunities given you by the Housing and Town Planning Act. It is, however, in the direction of housing that the greatest need and the greatest obligation still lie. Private enterprise shrinks only too often from providing better homes for that section of the people who are irregularly employed, indifferent in the matter of rent, and often also to their responsibilities in the care of their houses. Until, however, these people are provided with better homes, it is impossible either to impose on them a sense of responsibility, or, what is more important still, to give the children a higher standard of comfort, and so to raise them out of their present conditions. It is of little use extending the advantages of education, and organising public means

towards raising the moral and material standard of future generations, unless you are prepared to begin at the beginning, and ensure that every child among you lives in a decent home, well lighted, well ventilated, and free from the evils of dirt and overcrowding. It is not possible at present to give you a numerical return based on the Census as to occupations. Only three cases of overcrowding have been detected, and remedied, during the year, but owing to the migratory habits of many of those who occupy the smallest and cheapest dwellings, it is seldom easy to detect overcrowding with a limited staff, and heavy pressure of Sanitary duties in so many other directions.

## B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough derives its water from a well over 100 feet deep in the chalk, from which the water is pumped by an electric motor and a wind engine to two high level reservoirs. From these it is distributed by mains throughout the town. The nature of the supply and distribution renders the water practically safe from pollution on a large scale. It has been frequently analysed by Mr. Lincoln Sutton, the official analyst to the Council, who considers that it is of great organic purity, and of excellent quality for drinking and the purposes of a public supply. It is a hard water, though not above the average of the chalk waters in the district. The supply, which is constant, is given under the Public Health Act. The storage in the reservoirs lasts two days, and there is no filtering. The well yields on an average 314,000 gallons a day.

**Water  
Supply.**

The River Lark receives the surface water from the town, and is to this extent liable to surface pollution, more especially from the outlying farms. There is, however, no

**Rivers and  
Streams.**

sewage pollution within the Borough boundaries. The backwaters between Cullum Road and the Grindle have again during the year been a fruitful cause of discussion and argument. During hot and dry weather, as the main stream has fallen, stagnant water in the upper reaches becomes offensive. Attempts have been made to induce the owners to clear the waterway, but their objection is that the silting up is caused by the surface wash from the street. The proper remedy is to deepen the bed of the main water-course, which drains this area, so that the water may at all times run without interruption into the river. It is an undertaking of considerable magnitude, but should not be beyond the reach of fair discussion and agreement.

***Drainage  
and  
Sewerage.***

The main drainage is conducted by a sewer with a free outfall to a sewage farm at West Stow,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles away. During 1915 I received no complaints of any nuisance created by the sewage farm. The general drainage of the town is excellent. There are still a certain number of houses which are not connected with the town drainage. Most of these lie at levels which are too low to permit of their being connected with the main drainage system. The abolition of cesspools has hitherto progressed somewhat slowly, partly for this reason, and partly because in the poorest class of dwellings yielding a very small rent it is very difficult to convince either owners or tenants that a cesspool is utterly undesirable.

***Closet  
Accommo-  
dation.***

Only 11 w.c.'s were found to be defective, and 14 drains. Twenty-six drains were found blocked, 19 privies converted to water-closets, and five D and Bell traps were abolished. Not more than two houses are permitted to share a common water-closet, and one w.c. to each house is also permitted a free water supply. All registered workshops



are compelled to provide flushing cisterns. You have not yet, however, extended this privilege to working-class dwellings. Those who oppose this reform generally quote the careless and destructive habits of the tenantry. I am convinced that these people cannot be educated unless they are trusted, and that even they do not always forget the advantages of a generous water supply for sanitary purposes. I therefore hope to see a material extension of the flushing cisterns before long.

The collection of house refuse is controlled by the **Scavenging** Borough Surveyor's Department, and is conducted daily in the business and central parts of the town, and twice a week in the other areas. Refuse is in very few instances kept in fixed receptacles, being generally placed for collection in pails or open boxes on the footpaths outside the front doors. The fact that these movable receptacles are nearly always without proper coverings renders the system a bad one, for the contents, while waiting collection, are at the mercy of cats and dogs, and of the wind, which may often be seen scattering them broadcast in the streets. Consideration of this question has been in the hands of the Public Health Committee on more than one occasion, but has hitherto been deferred owing to the problem presented by the cost of covered receptacles of a suitable type. The refuse when collected is placed in covered carts of excellent design and conveyed to a two-celled Heenan Destructor, which not only completely disposes of all combustible refuse, but effects a considerable saving in fuel in supplying power for town lighting.

On page 35 will be found the statement prepared by the **Sanitary** Inspector of Nuisances, as set out in Article 20 (16) of the **Inspections** Board's General Order, of 13th December, 1910. It gives a classified statement of premises visited, the defects or

nuisance discovered, and the result of action taken in regard to these. It will be observed that the number of complaints received during the year was only 9, and most of these were easily remedied. It is a pleasure to record that Mr. A. Isherwood, who has been your Inspector since December, 1911, has continued to show interest in his work, and energy in carrying out his duties, and the record of his labours for 1915 is one with which you have every reason to be satisfied.

**Offensive  
Trades.**

Powers were acquired in 1913 providing for the exercise of greater powers in connection with the establishment and general conduct of the following trades, viz.:—*Blood boiler and blood drier, bone boiler, fellmonger, tanner, leather dresser, tallow melter, fat melter, fat extractor, tripe boiler, glue maker, size maker, gut scraper, dealer in rags and bones, and fish fryer.*

None of the above trades may be established in the Borough without the consent of the Council, and even should such permission be obtained are then subject to regulations as is provided by the Bye-laws. No premises were licensed during the year under report.

**Under-  
ground  
Sleeping  
Rooms.**

Underground sleeping rooms, Section 17 (7), Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, are unknown in the district.

**Schools.**

The School Medical Officer reports to you independently under the provisions of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act. In this Report it is necessary for me to refer to the sanitary condition and water supply, especially of Public Elementary Schools, and to the question of Closure of and Exclusion from School. All the schools receive the town water supply in sufficiency, and are connected

with the main drainage of the town. In these respects they are satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

During 1913 your Council adopted Model Bye-laws as *Food.* to Dairies and Milkshops. Our efforts have been directed *Milk Supply.* towards preventing contamination of the milk in the milk-store, and during distribution, by dust or flies. Efficient inspection renders it easy to ensure cleanliness of the shop and of the utensils, and that all milk receptacles have properly ventilated covers. Boxes, sacks and other lumber are not permitted on the floor, nor are milk sellers permitted to keep anything but milk, butter and cream in the milkshops. So far it is easy to safeguard the milk after it is introduced into the milkshop for sale. Much of this milk, however, comes from cowsheds and dairies over which we have no control, and which one suspects are frequently unsatisfactory. Only concerted action between neighbouring areas will enable this difficulty to be remedied. All the cowsheds in the Borough are inspected every quarter by the Veterinary Inspector to the Council, whose reports during 1915 as to their ventilation, drainage, lighting, water supply, and general cleanliness have been in the main satisfactory. Instances of want of cleanliness are immediately and energetically dealt with. No action has been taken on the subject of tuberculosis as affecting the milk supply. Eleven samples of milk and two of cream were examined during the year under the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912, and with two exceptions were pronounced genuine and free from preservative.

The Inspector of Nuisances is specially qualified for the *Meat.* inspection of meat, and regularly inspects the 17 slaughter-houses during and after slaughtering. These premises are licensed annually, and 411 visits have been paid to them. On three occasions a dirty condition of things was found

and immediately remedied. They are most of them old and naturally do not conform on broad lines to premises constructed for this purpose under modern ideas. The sanitary condition of premises where foods are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale, chiefly eating-houses, is generally satisfactory.

***Bake-houses.***

There are 31 bake-houses, one of which is specially licensed as an underground bake-house. These have been regularly inspected. Their defects arise from the present state of the law affecting all bake-houses. The first difficulty depends on the definition of a retail bake-house. Many of these have no shops distinct from their bake-houses, with the result that customers coming in to buy bread constantly deposit dirt of every description on the floor of the office in which the bread is baked. The second difficulty depends on the storage of fuel, especially dusty coal, in the same room as the flour and the bread, and on the want of properly covered metal receptacles for ashes and refuse. It is time that the law affecting bake-houses was thoroughly revised, and that it was made impossible for the sweepings of the floor to mix at all times with the flour in the trough.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Twenty-nine samples were taken during the year, a list of which will be found in the Inspector's Summary on page 36. Four were adulterated, and prosecutions under this Act have been necessary. The taking of samples is usually carried out by the Inspector himself, though in some instances it has been thought better to send in a casual passer-by to make the purchase, the Inspector meanwhile waiting outside until the article had been bought, when the next step of division, sealing and label-



ing has been proceeded with. Informal samples are not taken, entirely owing to considerations of economy.

### MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

The following is a copy of the return under these Regulations for 1915:—

TABLE A.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912,

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1915.

1.—Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream:—

	(a) No. of Samples examined for the presence of a pre- servative.	(b) No. in which a preserva- tive was reported to be present.
Milk ... ..	11	0
Cream ... ..	2	1

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.      No. of samples    ...    ...    1

3 —Thickening substances in Cream or Preserved Cream    ...    ...    0

### HOUSING.

The inspections under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations have been regularly conducted by the Sanitary Inspector, who makes a report at the monthly meetings of the Public Health Committee on every house which has been visited. The following are the headings for the tabular statement required by the Board's General Order of the 13th December, 1910:—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under Section 17,

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, 341.



Number considered unfit for human habitation, 3.

Number of representations to Local Authority *re* Closing Orders, 3.

Number of Closing Orders made, 3.

Number of houses in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders, 330.

Number which, after the making of Closing Orders, were made fit, 0.

General character of defects, dilapidation.

The sufficiency or otherwise of houses for the working classes in a district such as ours is very difficult to estimate. Were it simply a matter of providing enough homes for those who regularly work within the district, I am sure the housing would be sufficient. It should be remembered, however, that what is commonly known as rural depopulation is taking place round Bury St. Edmund's, as elsewhere under similar conditions. People whose occupation is purely agricultural, and who often work miles away, prefer to live in the town and to go to and from work daily. This is easy with bicycles now so cheap. These people can seldom afford a rent sufficient for more than the simplest cottage, as their wage-earning power is small. During the Summer they affect the cheapest class of town dwelling. In the winter, when their work is suspended, they apply for Poor Law Relief. That a community which does not desire them should be burdened with the cost of housing them always, and feeding them as well in the Winter, seems, to say the least of it, rather unjust. Better class dwellings at a rental of from £10 to £14 a year are always readily let. The Building Bye-laws which were adopted in 1907 would appear to be somewhat stringent

as it is by no means unusual to find that plans reported by the Borough Surveyor not to be strictly in accordance with the Bye-laws are passed by the Council. The latter undoubtedly exercises supervision over the construction of new houses in such cases, but it would be preferable if the Bye-laws could be revised so as to be made to fit the prevailing needs of the district.

Plans for the following dwelling-houses have been passed by the Council during the year :—

1 dwelling-house, Springfield Road.

1 dwelling-house, Church Walks.

Information required under this heading is set out in the special Tables supplied by the Home Office, by which it will be seen that the number of inspections was 217, the number of defects found and remedied was 1, and that the register contains a total number of 211 workshops. The majority of these premises are domestic workshops. They have been free from infectious disease, nor have there been any defects calling for action, beyond an occasional instance of want of cleanliness.

**Workshops**  
**Work-**  
**places, etc**

**Form 572.** November, 1914.**1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES. 1	Number of		
	Inspections. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions. 4
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	15	Nil	Nil
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	202	"	"
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	"	"
Total .. ..	217	"	"

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

PARTICULARS. 1	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions. 5
	Found. 2	Remedied 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	1	1	Nil	Nil
Want of Ventilation ... ..	Nil	Nil	"	"
Overcrowding ... ..	"	"	"	"
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	"	"	"	"
Other Nuisances .. ..	"	"	"	"
Other accom- } insufficient ... ..	"	"	"	"
modation } unsuitable or defective ... ..	"	"	"	"
} not separate for sexes ... ..	"	"	"	"
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bake- house (s. 101) ... ..	"	"	"	"
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)... ..	"	"	"	"
Other Offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to Outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	"	"	"	"
Total ... ..	1	1	0	0

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

### 3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.*	Outworkers' Lists Section 107.															Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.		Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.	
	Lists received from Employers.							Prosecutions.				Instances.		Prosecutions.		Instances.			
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.					Failing to keep or send lists.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Instances.		Orders made (S. 110)		Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).			
	Lists.†	Outworkers.†		Lists.	Outworkers.		8 piers as to keeping or sending lists.	9 Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	10 Failing to send lists.	11 Instances.	12 Notices served.	13 Prosecutions.	14 Instances.	15 Orders made (S. 110)	16 Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).				
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7													
Wearing Apparel—																			
Making, &c....	2	—	13	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Work ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total ...	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

\* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. 1	Number. 2
Stay Makers ... ..	1
Wearing Apparel ... ..	2
Bakehouses ... ..	31
Mineral Water Manufacturers ... ..	3
Carriage Makers and Repairers ... ..	7
Cycle Repairers ... ..	9
Garages ... ..	5
Others (Chiefly Domestic) ... ..	153
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	211

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS. 1	NUMBER. 2
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901) ... ..	Nil
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) {	Notified by H.M. Inspector ... 1
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... Nil
Other ... ..	Nil
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	1
In use at the end of the year ... ..	1

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces, or home work. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.



There are two Isolation Hospitals. Up to the outbreak of war, one contained 20 beds and the necessary administrative block, and was reserved for smallpox. It has now been taken over by the Military Authorities. **Hospital Accommodation.**

The Isolation Hospital contains 42 beds, having separate blocks for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, and cases of Mumps from the Military Authorities.

The Isolation Hospital is under the charge of a qualified and very competent Matron, and additional nurses are always engaged when requisite. No charge is made for the admission and maintenance of patients. During 1915 123 civilian cases were under treatment, 75 Scarlet Fever, 17 Diphtheria, 1 Enteric Fever; while in addition 146 cases, 40 Scarlet Fever, 20 Diphtheria, 2 Enteric Fever, 77 Rubella, 5 Mumps, 1 Meningitis, and 1 Erysipelas, which occurred amongst the various troops, were also treated. The figures in relation to the Military patients include cases brought in from the surrounding district.

The Medical Officer of Health is Superintendent of the Hospital, and is responsible for its administration. Medical attendance on the inmates is provided by the Medical Officer of Health. In ordinary years the accommodation is more than sufficient for the needs of the district.

### C.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Public Health Administration of the Borough rests in the hands of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, who is also Medical Officer to the Education Authority, and a whole-time Inspector of Nuisances. Associated with the work of the Education Department there is a female **Official Inspection.**

Health Visitor, whose services are always available for the purposes of inspection and domiciliary visiting, especially in periods of epidemic. She is a fully trained nurse. The Inspector of Nuisances is fully qualified for all his duties. The Medical Officer attends daily at the Public Health Office, where the routine work of notifications, correspondence, and returns is dealt with by him. It is also the rule for all complaints to be notified to him. Matters of urgency are dealt with on his instructions.

During the year 1915 a special report was made by the Sanitary Inspector and myself as to the sanitary condition of the conveniences, both public and private, of all the licensed premises in the town, some 78 in number.

The attention of the different owners was called to the defects found, and all of the more serious ones have now been remedied. Minor details still remain, but owing to the scarcity of labour progress must of necessity be somewhat slow.

The Public Health Committee meets once a month, when questions of expenditure, housing, and matters requiring the authority of the Town Council are dealt with.

***Adminis-  
tration of  
Local or  
other Acts.***

The following is a list of local or general adoptive Acts in force :—

- Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- Public Libraries Act, 1892.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Bye-laws are also in force to regulate the following matters :—

New Buildings.

New Streets and Drainage.

Slaughter-houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Markets.

Cleansing of Roads, Footways, etc.

Prevention of Nuisances from Snow, Dust, Rubbish,  
etc.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

School Attendance.

Street Cries and other Nuisances.

Hackney Carriages.

Offensive Trades.

Control of Dogs at night time.

Rear Lights on Vehicles.

Pleasure Grounds.

All analyses under the Food and Drugs Acts, and of all samples of water, are conducted by the Official Analyst. In addition to a detailed report on each sample, he presents the Council with a quarterly report. Bacteriological work is not systematically undertaken. The examination of sputum in cases of suspected tuberculosis in which no arrangement can be made by the patient is conducted by the Medical Officer of Health. Throat-swabs in doubtful cases of diphtheria are now sent to Dr. Bygott, the Medical Officer of Health for West Suffolk, who has very kindly undertaken to examine them for me free of cost.

**Chemical  
and  
Bacterio-  
logical  
Work.**

## D.—THE INCIDENCE OF THE WAR.

Work arising out of the presence of troops in the Borough has continued on the lines laid down in the circular letters and memoranda issued by the War Office and the Local Government Board.

The number of troops billeted in the town has varied considerably, at one time as many as 3,000 being stationed here, while at others the figure has fallen as low as 500.

The question was raised during the year as to the desirability, from a public health point of view, of billeting some 4,000 troops in our midst. I stated at the time that such a course was in my opinion quite possible, and that I did not anticipate any danger to the health of the civil community provided the billets were distributed evenly over the whole town.

All duties in this connection have been carried out in close co-operation with the Military Authorities, with whom the department is always in touch. These involve the removal of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Borough Isolation Hospital, the subsequent disinfection of kits, beds and billets, the inspection of billets, and the inter-notification of all cases of infectious disease between the military and civil authorities. In addition, military patients and bedding for disinfection are received from the surrounding districts. It will readily be recognised that this has involved considerable additional work on the part of all the staff of the department and the Hospital.

**Scavenging** This branch of the Public Health service, under the supervision of Mr. W. D. Harding, the Borough Surveyor, has also been kept well occupied, on account of the presence of the military garrison.



Additional scavenging has had to be undertaken, and it was also found necessary to arrange for a more frequent collection of refuse in some districts, while in addition the contents of all latrine pails are removed daily.

### E.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year under report, notifiable disease, as might only be expected, has been much more in evidence, though considering the abnormal condition of things not unusually so. These cases are separately recorded in a special register. The points to which enquiry is directed in every instance relate as to the share of personal infection, school attendance, water or milk supply, or other food, in producing and spreading disease.

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year. One of them was definitely proved to be of outside origin. *Enteric Fever.*

One hundred and eight cases occurred, much above the average for the district. Of these 99 were treated at the Isolation Hospital and the remainder at their own homes. *Scarlet Fever.*

Twenty-seven cases of this disease were notified, these figures including 6 occurring amongst the military population. The Town Council permits a free supply of diphtheria antitoxin for both prophylactic and curative purposes on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. *Diphtheria.*

Six notifications of this disease were received, the majority of the cases being of trifling significance. *Erysipelas.*

Only two cases occurred in this instance.

*Poliomyelitis.*



The total number of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act was 198, considerably above the average. Upon notification, arrangements are made for the removal of such cases as cannot properly be isolated at home to the Isolation Hospital. A suitable ambulance is employed. The bedding and clothing in the infected room are also removed and disinfected in a Washington Lyons' Disinfector on the Hospital premises. The room is disinfected with formalin spray, and in all cases advice is given as to the stripping of wall-papers, and the scrubbing down of walls, ceiling, and floors. All disinfection in cases of notifiable disease is free.

#### F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of cases of tuberculosis notified during 1915 were of pulmonary tuberculosis 34, and of other forms, 15. Every case is recorded in a register, with details as to occupation, house ventilation, disinfection of sputum, etc., disinfectants being provided free of cost if necessary. The control of tuberculosis is, however, more largely in the hands of the County Council, who have appointed a Tuberculosis Officer, and have also taken over the Bury and West Suffolk Sanatorium for the benefit of the County Insurance Committee.

#### G—INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

The deaths in Table 3 show that the largest number attributable to any one cause was 32 due to Organic Heart Disease, a very large increase on the average for the last ten years. Cancer accounted for 24 deaths. Bronchitis caused 30 deaths, but 18 of these patients were over 65 years of age. Pneumonia was responsible for 27 deaths, and Tuberculosis in all its forms for a similar number.

Rickets is not common. Cases of Acute Rheumatism are more frequent than one would wish. There have been no outbreaks of food-poisoning. Facilities for estimating the extent or prevalence of venereal diseases cannot be hoped for until these are rendered notifiable, nor is it likely that modern methods of control can be applied to them under present conditions.

#### H.—MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND INFANCY.

The administration of the Midwives' Act, 1902, is in the hands of the West Suffolk County Council. The Notification of Births Act, 1907, is now in force. The chief facts shown by Table 4 as to infant deaths are as follows:—There were 38 deaths, giving a rate of 119 per 1,000 births. Of these deaths 8 were due to premature birth, and 8 to atrophy, debility, or marasmus. My opinion of the cause of death is the unsuitable dieting of such children who are not breast-fed. Enteritis caused only one death. The disease has been virtually absent from our midst. The share borne by flies in conveying the infection of this disease is now well known, and active efforts are always made to prevent the accumulation of manure, refuse, and other filth which affords a suitable breeding ground for flies. Illustrated circulars were issued by the Council in this connection during the year, whilst an order was also made under the provisions of the Public Health Act, requiring the weekly removal of refuse and manure from stables and other premises. At the same time it is necessary to emphasise that personal cleanliness on the part of those who have the care and feeding of infants, and the cleanliness of the homes in which they live, are of the greatest importance, as infective material can be, and doubtless often is, introduced into the food of young

children without the assistance of the house-fly. In this connection the Nurses of the District Association, who attend a large proportion of the births, do invaluable work by imparting instruction as to the care of infants in the terms of the memorandum circulated by the Medical Officer of Health.

### THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

The above Act came into force as a compulsory measure on the 1st September last. Under its provisions information of all births has to be furnished to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of the birth.

Arrangements were made whereby the School Nurse, who is also appointed as Health Visitor, makes visits to houses where births have taken place other than those where a doctor is in attendance, the visits paid being at birth, on reaching the age of three months, and again at irregular intervals, according to the circumstances of the different cases, up to the time when the child reaches school age.

During the four months of the year the Act was operative 112 births (males 56, females 56) were notified, of which 33 were attended by a doctor and the remaining 79 by a certified midwife.

The number of visits by the Health Visitor was—first visits 60, second visits 26, third visits 3, and fourth visits 2.

General advice is given by the Health Visitor as to the feeding and rearing of these children.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS

Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1915 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1910	17,160	373		21.73	233	13.57	40	4	28	77.74	197	11.48
1911	16,759	342	340	20.28	243	14.49	33	9	32	94.10	219	13.06
1912	16,820	317	314	18.66	275	16.34	49	11	24	76.43	237	14.09
1913	16,916	361	356	21.06	270	15.97	31	9	35	98.25	248	14.66
1914	16,962	368	327	19.27	308	18.15	42	9	29	88.64	275	16.27
1915	15,506	371	330	21.28	338	21.79	61	14	38	119.09	291	19.00



TABLE II.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE  
YEAR 1915.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Number of Cases Notified.									Cases Noti- fied in			Total Cases Remov- ed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Ages.								St. Mary's Parish.	St. James' Parish.	Public Institutions.	
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and upwards.					
Small-Pox .. ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera .. ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	27	—	3	13	10	1	—	—	4	15	2	23	
Erysipelas .. ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	108	1	3	56	34	3	—	1	41	37	5	99	
Typhus Fever .. ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever .. ..	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	
Relapsing Fever .. ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever .. ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever .. ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague .. ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Phthisis .. ..	34	—	—	3	16	12	3	—	13	15	3	—	
Other Tubercular Diseases .. ..	15	—	3	7	4	1	—	—	7	7	1	—	
Cerebro Spinal Menin- gitis .. ..	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Poliomyelitis .. ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Ophthalmia .. ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals .. ..	198	3	9	80	68	17	4	1	65	81	14	125	

Included in the above Table are 24 cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 cases of Diphtheria, 2 cases of Enteric Fever, 1 case of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, and 3 cases of Phthisis which occurred amongst the troops stationed in the Borough. These figures are included in the age columns, though have not been assigned to any particular parish. One case of Scarlet Fever, 1 case of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, and 2 cases of Poliomyelitis are outside cases.



TABLE III.  
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1915.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths, whether of Residents or "Non-resi- dents" in Public Institu- tions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
All causes { Certified ... { Uncertified	283 11	36 2	7 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	20 —	59 4	126 5	
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza ... ..	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis) ... ..	20	—	—	—	2	5	10	2	1	11
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	8	4
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis* ... ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Organic Heart Disease ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	20	6
Bronchitis ... ..	30	2	—	2	2	1	—	5	18	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	27	6	4	3	—	—	2	2	10	4
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cirrhosis of Liver.. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Alcoholism ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturi- tion ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility & Mal- formation, including Pre- mature Birth ... ..	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ... ..	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	7
Suicide ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	100	8	1	1	3	—	2	19	66	53
Diseases ill-defined or un- known ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	291	38	7	12	12	8	20	63	131	117

\* Two "Non-residents," one 8 years, one 36 years (1 death).

TABLE IV.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1915.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	Certified ...	...	7	1	3	3	14	12	4	5	1	36
	Uncertified	...	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Convulsions	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Laryngitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	6
Diarrhœa	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteritis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastritis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Premature Birth	...	...	7	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...	1	—	2	1	4	3	1	—	—	8
Other Causes	..	...	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	4
Totals	...	...	8	1	4	3	16	12	4	5	1	38

The number of Births registered in Bury St. Edmund's *Births.* during 1915 was 371—191 males and 180 females. Fifty-four of these were illegitimate, only 18 belonging to the town, the rest being outsiders; adding two reported from other areas, we have a total of 20 illegitimate births assignable to Bury St. Edmund's for 1915. This is not at all a high figure, in fact is much lower than that for many years past, and absolutely refutes the rumours of which one heard so much some months ago. Of the total 371 births 43 were transferable to outside areas, leaving 330 as the nett for Bury St. Edmund's (371 plus 2 minus 43). The birth-rate for the year is thus 21.28 per 1,000. One hundred and twenty-six children were born in St. Mary's parish and 245 in St. James'.

A total number of 338 Deaths occurred during the year *Deaths.* in the town; of these 61 were transferable to other districts, while 18 taking place in other areas were assignable to Bury St. Edmund's. Only 14 of these 18 are to be added to our returns, four of them being deaths of members of the armed forces of the country, and the Registrar-General has ruled that such deaths are not to be included. We thus get a nett total for Bury St. Edmund's of 291 (338 plus 14 minus 61), and a death-rate of 19.00 per 1,000. This is a much higher death-rate than we have had before, and is accounted for by the fact that so many men have joined the armed forces and are not counted in the estimated population; obviously the smaller the estimated population the higher the birth-rate and death-rate will appear to be. Somerset House estimates the civil population at 15,506. The deaths occurred as follows:—

82 in St. Mary's Parish.

139 in St. James' Parish	including	2 non-residents.
55 in the Union Workhouse	„	21 „
43 in the Suffolk General Hospital	„	22 „
10 in the Maternity Hospital	„	6 „
3 in the Sanitary Hospital	„	2 „
3 in the Sanatorium	„	3 „
2 in the Dépôt Military Hospital	„	2 „
1 in the V.A.D. Red Cross	„ „	1 „

Deaths belonging to Bury St. Edmund's from other causes were reported as follows :—Seven from Ipswich, 2 from Felixstowe, 1 from Newmarket, 1 from Lincoln, 1 from Colchester, 1 from East Stow District, 1 from Brighton, 1 from Andover, 1 from Blackpool, 1 from Southend, and 1 from Whittington and Newbold District. Four of these were deaths of members of the British Army and are not included in the returns.

**Infantile  
Mortality.**

Forty-nine children under one year of age died in our town, 13 in St. Mary's parish, 20 in St. James', 5 in the Suffolk General Hospital, 1 in the Union Workhouse, and 10 in the Maternity Hospital. Deducting 11 deaths belonging to outside areas we get a nett number for Bury of 38 giving a rate of 119.09 per 1,000 births, and representing 13.23 per cent of the total mortality.

**Senile  
Mortality.**

During the past year 145 persons over 65 years old have died; 17 of these were of non-residents. Subtracting these and adding 3 reported from outside, we have a nett number for Bury of 131; this is 44.40 per cent. of the total nett mortality, and with the infantile 57.63 per cent.



Zymotic Diseases have been responsible for a total of 7 *Zymotic Disease*. deaths—1 from Enteric Fever, 2 from Measles, and 4 from Diphtheria. This gives a Zymotic death-rate of .45 per 1,000.

Twenty-three persons have died during the past year from Phthisis in Bury St. Edmund's; 6 of these, occurring in the Public Institutions (3 in the Sanatorium, 2 in the Union Workhouse, and 1 in the Suffolk General Hospital), did not belong to the town. Subtracting these 6 from, and adding 3 from outside (one each from Ipswich, Colchester and Southend) to the total, we get a nett number of 20 for the town. Other Tubercular Diseases caused the death of 9 persons, two of these being non-residents; one death belonging to Bury from Tubercular Meningitis (reported from Andover) added, makes a nett number of 8 under this heading. Thus we have a nett total of 28 deaths from all Tubercular Diseases, and a Tubercular death-rate of 1.8.

I have to report under this heading 26 deaths. The nett number, excluding 2 non-residents and including 2 reported from outside Bury (one each from Ipswich and Blackpool), is 26. This, with the 28 deaths from Tubercular Diseases, form 18.30 of the total nett mortality for 1915. *Cancer and Malignant Disease.*

Eleven deaths during 1915 have been reported uncertified by a Medical Practitioner, and the causes given were as follows:—In 6 cases Heart Disease, in 2 Heart Failure, in 1 Purpura, in 1 Hemorrhage of Lungs and Syncope, and in 1 Premature Birth. *Uncertified Deaths.*

Sixteen Inquests have been held during the past year, the following being the respective verdicts given:— *Inquests.*



“Death due to Septic Pneumonia from injuries caused by falling under a cycle.”

“Suicide by cutting his throat.”

“Accidental Death, result of injuries received on G E.R. line.”

“Accidental Death, result of being crushed by machinery.”

“Death due to Rupture of Blood Vessel in Head.”

“Died from Pressure on Brain caused by Fracture of the Skull.”

“Natural Causes, Disease of Liver and Heart.”

“Suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while temporarily insane.”

“Died from Pneumonia, following injuries received by being accidentally thrown out of a trap.”

“Deceased cut his throat with a razor while temporarily insane.”

“The child was born in a feeble condition, but death was accelerated by want of skilled attention at time of birth, by no criminal neglect on the part of the mother.”

“Accidental Death, the result of being knocked off his bicycle by a horse.”

“Accidental Death, the result of a blow on the head causing suppurating meningitis.”

“Accidental Death, from injuries received by being thrown from his horse.”

“Died from Exhaustion, following on accidental fracture of the thigh.”

“Deceased died from Concussion of the Brain, the result of an accident when he fell from his bicycle under a motor car.”

## SUMMARY.

The following Table contains an abstract of particulars taken from the Inspector's books, and is a summary of the practical work of the year:—

Total number of Visits Paid	..	..	..	..	4347
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LIST OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Defective w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	11
Keeping of Animals so as to be a Nuisance	..	..			9
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	3
Accumulation of Manure and other Refuse	..	..			28
Dirty Walls and Ceilings	..	..	..	..	4
Defective Walls and Ceilings	..	..	..	..	13
D and Bell Traps Abolished	..	..	..	..	5
Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	14
Blocked Drains	..	..	..	..	26
Privies converted to Water-closets	..	..	..	..	14
Dirty Condition of Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	4
Dirty Condition of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	3
Defective Floors	..	..	..	..	7
Defective Ceilings	..	..	..	..	13
Defective Roofs	..	..	..	..	7
Defective Troughing	..	..	..	..	11
Defective Paving in Yards	..	..	..	..	11
Damp Basements	..	..	..	..	4
Number of New w.c.'s provided	..	..	..	..	19
Number of w.c.'s in a Foul and Dirty Condition	..	..	..	..	14
Number of Cesspools Abolished	..	..	..	..	2
Number of Drains Disconnected from Cesspools	..	..	..	..	4
Sink Wastes Disconnected	..	..	..	..	3
Untrapped Drains	..	..	..	..	3
Defective Plaster on Walls	..	..	..	..	11

Number of Walls, &c., Stripped and Cleansed after Infectious					
Disease	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>					
Number of Complaints received		..	..	..	
<hr/>					
Number of Preliminary Notices served	..		..	..	
Number of Statutory Notices served	..		..	..	
<hr/>					
Number of Nuisances Abated	..	..	..	..	
<hr/>					
Number of Visits paid in connection with Cases of Infectious					
Disease..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Houses Disinfected		..	..	..	
Number of Articles Disinfected		..	..	..	
Number of Samples taken under the Sale of Food and					
Drugs Act, and the Public Health (Milk and Cream)					
Regulations	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Visits paid to Bakehouses	..		..	..	
Number of Visits paid to Milkshops	..		..	..	
Number of Visits paid to Slaughterhouses			..	..	

ARTHUR ISHERWOOD,

Cert R. San. Inst., Mem. S.I. Assoc.,

Sanitary Inspector.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND THE PUBLIC  
HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS.

Nature of Sample.	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Extent of Adulteration and Action taken.
Milk ... ..	11	2	Added water $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Fined £2 including costs. Added water 4 per cent. Dis- missed.
Cream ... ..	2	—	
Butter ... ..	7	2*	75 per cent. foreign fat. Fined £1 including costs. 50 per cent. foreign fat. Fined £1 including costs.
White Pepper ...	2	—	
Baking Powder ...	2	—	
Whisky ... ..	1	—	
Lard ... ..	1	—	
Tea .. ...	1	—	
Rice ... ..	1	—	
Malt Vinegar .	1	—	
	29	4	

\* In connection with the above two samples of butter, proceedings were also taken for exposing for sale margarine not marked as required by the Act, the defendants being fined in the one case £1 including costs, and in the other 10/- and costs.







